

Professional Cards.
ATTORNEYS.

JAS. W. WOFFINDIN,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
AND NOTARY PUBLIC,
Weston, W. Va.
All business promptly attended to. In-
vestigation of Land Titles a specialty.

W. G. BENNETT,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
Weston, W. Va.
Will practice in Lewis and adjoining coun-
ties, and in the courts of A. S. and U. S.

R. J. SIMPSON,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
Weston, W. Va.
Will practice in the Courts of Lewis and
adjoining counties.

HENRY BRANSON,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
Weston, W. Va.
Will practice in the Circuit and County
Courts of Lewis, Upshur, Gilmer, Braxton
and Randolph; the Court of Appeals and U. S.

J. M. BENNETT,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
Weston, W. Va.
Will practice in the Circuit and County
Courts of Lewis and adjoining counties, and
the Court of Appeals and U. S. Courts.

WILLIAM E. LITTLE,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
Weston, W. Va.
Will practice in the Circuit and County
Courts of Lewis and adjoining counties, and
the Court of Appeals and U. S. Courts.

LOUIS BENNETT,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
AND NOTARY PUBLIC,
Weston, W. Va.
Will practice in the Circuit and County
Courts of Lewis and adjoining counties.

WM. E. ARNOLD,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
Weston, W. Va.
Practices in the Courts of Lewis and ad-
joining counties, and the Court of Appeals
and U. S. Courts.

FLEMING & BENNETT,
ATTORNEYS AT LAW,
Glenville, W. Va.
Practice in the Circuit and County
Courts of Gilmer, Calhoun, Braxton, Weh-
ster and Lewis; and in the Court of Ap-
peals and United States Courts.

G. J. ARNOLD,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
Weston, W. Va.
Practices in the Circuit and County Courts
of Lewis and adjoining counties, and in the
Court of Appeals and United States Courts.

E. S. BLAND,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
Weston, W. Va.
Practices in the Circuit and County Courts
of Lewis and adjoining counties, and in the
Court of Appeals and United States Courts.

WM. W. BRANSON,
ATTORNEY AT LAW and NO-
TARY PUBLIC,
Weston, W. Va.
Will practice in the Circuit and County
Courts of Lewis and adjoining counties, and
in the Court of Appeals and United States
Courts.

JOHN E. HAYS,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
Glenville, W. Va.
Will practice in the Circuit and County
Courts of Gilmer and adjacent counties.

PHYSICIANS.
A. M. DENT, M. D.,
Physician and Surgeon,
Weston, W. Va.
Office on Main Street, one door below Bal-
cony. All calls promptly attended to.

W. J. BLAND, M. D.,
Physician and Surgeon,
Weston, W. Va.
Office on Main Street, one door below Bal-
cony. All calls promptly attended to.

M. S. HOLT, M. D.,
Physician and Surgeon,
Weston, W. Va.
Office on Main Street, one door below Bal-
cony. All calls promptly attended to.

T. G. EDMISTON, M. D.,
Physician and Surgeon,
Roanoke, W. Va.
Tenders his professional services to the peo-
ple of Roanoke and vicinity. Can be found
at his office when not professionally en-
gaged.

SURVEYORS.
D. T. PETERSON,
SURVEYOR,
Weston, W. Va.
(County Surveyor Lewis County)
I desire my services can address
me at Weston. Will go to any of the ad-
jacent counties. Terms moderate.

Local Directory.
COUNTY OFFICERS.

Judge Circuit Court—J. BRANSON.
Clerk " W. H. BYRNE.
Pres't County Court—J. PETERSON.
Clerk " J. WOOLFE.
Prosecuting Atty—A. EDMISTON.
Sheriff " G. VANDERVOORT.
Supt. Free Schools—G. W. CROOK.
County Surveyor—D. T. PETERSON.
Assessor 1st District—JOHN KEE.
" 2d " GEO. FISHER.

Justices.
Court House District.
G. W. Turner and P. Dargan.
Freeman's Creek District.
G. W. Strickler and W. V. Wood.
Hacker's Creek District.
M. McWhorter and D. R. Swisher.
Calloway's Settlement District.
S. B. Smith and W. K. Wilson.
Skin Creek District.
W. V. Childer and W. G. McWhorter.

HOLDING OF COURTS.

Circuit Courts.
Lewis, 1st day of March and September.
Gilmer, 11th of March and September.
Upshur, 22d of March and November.
Preston, 7th of April and October.
Randolph, 23d of April and October.
Barbour, 9th of May and November.
Webster, 25th of May and September.
Braxton, 15th March and 18th August.
Harrison, 30th May and 30th October.
Calhoun, 20th of May and 16th of Oct.

County Courts.
Lewis.—First Monday in February,
April, June, August, October and
December—the June and October
terms for fiscal and police business
only.
Gilmer.—Second Monday in February,
April, June, August, October and
December.
Upshur.—Second Monday in February,
April, June, August, October and
December.
Braxton.—Fourth Tuesday in January,
March, May, July, September and
November.
Webster.—Fourth Tuesday in Febru-
ary, April, June, August, October
and December.
Calhoun.—Fourth Monday in Febru-
ary, March, June, August, Septem-
ber and November.

TOWN OFFICERS.
Mayor.—John H. Todd.
Recorder.—Joseph B. Neff.
Aldermen.—P. M. Hale, T. G. Dawson,
H. A. Bankhead, W. J. Daugherty
and O. H. P. Wadburn.
Sergeant.—J. S. Wilkinson.
Town Attorney.—James W. Woffindin.

NOTARIES.
A. F. & A. M.—Notary public in and
for the State of West Virginia, and
will be held on the First and Third Mon-
days of every month.
J. J. PETERSON, Sec.
JANE LEWIS, State Commissioner of
Jackson Lodge No. 25, A. F. and A. M.,
will be held in their Hall, in June, Lewis,
on the second Saturday in each month.
ISAAC JACKSON, W. M.
W. D. CAMPBELL, Sec.
St. Joseph's C. T. A. B. Society.—Stated
meetings are held on the first Sabbath of
every month at FATHALLA, Pres't.
R. J. SIMPSON, Secretary.

CHURCHES.
M. E. Church, Rev. S. E. Jones, Past-
or. Preaching every Sabbath. Prayer
meeting Wednesday night. Sunday School
at 10 o'clock. A. M.
A. B. Barnes, Superintendent—every Sun-
day at 2 o'clock, P. M.
Presbyterian Church, Rev. George M.
Fleming, Pastor. Services every alternate
Sunday. Sabbath School—Wm. L. Dun-
stons, Superintendent—every Sunday at
9 o'clock, A. M.
Catholic Church, Rev. J. A. Tracy, Pas-
tor. Services every first and third Sundays
at 7 and 10 A. M., and 7 P. M. Sabbath
School—Jacob Schmitt, Superintendent—
every Sunday at 7 o'clock, P. M.
Episcopal Church—attended occasionally
by the Rev. M. E. Church, Rev. T. H. Criss,
Pastor. Services every Sunday at 10 o'clock.
Sunday School—George T. Jones, Superin-
tendent—every Sunday at 9 o'clock.
Colored M. E. Church, Rev. John Hughes,
Pastor. Services every Sunday at 11
o'clock. Sunday School—Charles Lee, Su-
perintendent—every Sunday at 2 o'clock,
P. M.

ARRIVAL AND DEPARTURE
OF THE MAILS.
Clarkburg—daily except Sunday—leaves
Weston at 8 A. M.—arrives at 4 P. M.
Benton Court House—daily except Sun-
days—arrives at Weston by 5:30 P. M., and
leaves Weston same day at 6:30 P. M.
Glenville—leaves Weston at 7 A. M., on
Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays—arrives
at 5 P. M. Tuesdays, Thursdays and Sat-
urdays.
Richmond—arrives at Weston 12 M.
Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays—leaves
Weston 2 P. M. same days.
Phillips—arrives at Weston Tuesdays
and Fridays at 6 P. M.—leaves Weston Wed-
nesdays and Saturdays at 7 A. M.
Mount Pleasant—leaves Weston Mondays
and Thursdays at 7 A. M.—arrives Tuesdays
and Fridays at 5 P. M.
West Union—arrives Mondays at 5 P. M.—
leaves Weston Tuesdays at 7 A. M.
Sand Fork—once a week—leaves Weston
Mondays at 6 A. M.—arrives Mondays at 5
P. M.
Patties having mail to go should
bring it to the office half an hour before the
departure of the mails.

NATIONAL EXCHANGE BANK
OF WESTON.

Discount Day—Wednesday.
Directors.
R. J. MCANDLISH, M. W. HARRISON,
T. B. CAMDEN, A. H. KUNST,
A. A. LEWIS,
R. J. MCANDLISH, Pres't.
M. W. HARRISON, Vice-Pres't.
D. M. BAILEY, Cashier.

WHAT PATTERSON'S LITTLE
NARROW GAUGE HAS DONE
IN SIX MONTHS—ENCOUR-
AGEMENT TO PRESIDENT
MORGAN OF THE BELLAIRE
AND SOUTHWESTERN.

The Bellaire and St. Clairsville Nar-
row Gauge Railway has been in opera-
tion six months on last Saturday—com-
mencing in May. The season during
which it has been running has not
been remunerative to railroads gener-
ally, because of the stagnation in trade,
the effects of the strike, and besides it
covers the dull season of the year, the
summer months, during which time
there is very little freight traffic.
Such being the case the showings of
the company's books is hardly a fair
exhibit of what the earnings of the road
would average under moderately fa-
vorable circumstances. As it is, how-
ever, the exhibit is especially gratify-
ing to the projectors of the enterprise,
and will tend to strengthen faith in
the ultimate success of not only the
present but an extended line of road.
Here are the figures for the six months,
ending Saturday:

Number of passengers carried	8,324
Receipts from same source	\$1,796 60
" " carrying coal	540 50
" " other freight	396 34
Gross earnings	\$2,694 04
Operating expenses	
Repairs, oil and coal	\$142 15
Traintime	846 60
Total	\$1,002 15
Leaving a balance net earnings in six months of \$1,691 89.	

The total cost of the building and
present equipment of the road is less
than \$12,000, so that the earnings
upon the basis of the first six months
will pay over eight per cent annually
upon the entire investment.

We submit, under the circumstances,
that this is a most encouraging show-
ing, and one which leads us to believe
that within the next two years the
gross earnings of the N. G. Line will
be at least ten thousand annually. An
income sufficient to pay off within five
years the entire bonded indebtedness
of the road.—St. Clairsville Chronicle.

COMMON CARRIERS.

A bill introduced into the House of
Representatives on Monday by Mr.
Erret, of Pennsylvania, "to regulate
commerce and to prohibit discrimina-
tion by common carriers," requires all
railroad companies and other corpora-
tions or persons engaged in the busi-
ness of carrying freight from one State
or Territory to another, from the sea-
board to any point inland, to make and
publish within thirty days after its en-
actment a full and detailed schedule of
charges upon various classes of freight
and publicly post it in each depot or
office. The rates thus fixed shall not
be changed often than once in three
months, and then only after giving ten
days public notice through six news-
papers published on the route over
which such carrying is done. The bill
prohibits any greater or less charge
than the rates thus prescribed, under a
penalty of \$1,000 for each offense, one
half to be for the benefit of the United
States and the other half to go to the
person suing therefor. All combina-
tions to discriminate in the rates for
hauling, storing or carrying freight
in favor of any corporation or individ-
ual are also prohibited and declared to
be misdemeanors, punishable by a fine
of \$1,000 for each offense in addition
to the civil penalty above provided for.

Since the election the Democratic
papers are getting as full of the spirit
of poetry as John Cole ever was. The
Richmond Engineer copies from
"Puck's Gazette" as follows:
Who rides so late through the night wind
wild?
It's Rutherford, pa, with his darling child;
He holds in his arms, to keep it warm,
His own little Civil-Service Reform.
The father groaneth—he is old and ill;
He holds in his arms the sobbing child;
Arrived at the "White House," with fear
and dread,
Close in his arms, the child lay dead.
The Philadelphia Times sees that
one better and announces the situation
in these lines:
That old Democratic rooster
Yesterday got a fine booster;
So jolly it feels
That it stands on its heels
And crows just the same as it used to!

Most bank cashiers who make the
final mistake in life trace their error to
a woman. This is the reason why we
call them unerring brothers.

SENTENCED TO BE HANGED IN
CANADA.

Conover, Nov. 5.—The so-called
Dr. Smith, abortionist, who caused the
death of Miss Alberta Wade of Castle-
ton, was to-day sentenced to be hanged
the 16th of December next. His co-
accomplices, Cope Mallory and Marion
Welton, were held over till the next
Assizes.—Chicago Tribune.

EX GOVERNOR TILDEN ON THE
RESULT.

The New York Tribune states that
ex-Governor Tilden in conversation
with a representative of that paper, ex-
pressed his gratification at the results
of the elections, and appeared to be a
good deal amused at the efforts of the
republican papers to console themselves
with their victory in Massachusetts.
He was entirely satisfied, he said, with
the democratic triumphs, which had in
magnitude fully equalled his expecta-
tions.—He spoke of the republican
party as demoralized by the methods
employed by its leaders to carry the
last election. The conscience of the
party he felt sure did not approve of
these methods, and had received a
shock from which it cannot recover.
In discussing the causes of the decline
of the republican party Governor Til-
den spoke also of the effect of the so-
called Southern policy of the adminis-
tration on the masses of the republican
voters, who have for twenty years been
animated by a feeling of distrust and
hostility toward the South—a feeling
so ingrained that they cannot free
themselves from it if they would. The
policy, which was nothing but a neces-
sity of Mr. Hayes's situation, has he
thinks led the North to the repulsi-
ous without gaining the South.
While looking for the speedy disint-
egration of the republican organization
and the certain advent of the democra-
tic party to power in 1880, Governor
Tilden by no means expects that his
party will be without a powerful antag-
onist. His idea is that a successor to
its shrewd, and that the new organiza-
tion will contain the most of the men
and embody the leading ideas of gov-
ernment of its predecessor.

Without attempting to quote Mr.
Tilden's language the Tribune gives
the following as the substance of Mr.
Tilden's opinion:

"There has been a succession of par-
ties running in two parallel lines down
from the time the constitution was
framed. The two contending organiza-
tions have almost always been of
nearly equal strength. The main ideas
about which they differ do not change
with the change of names. One has
always been a high-government party,
and the other has always resisted all
unnecessary interference by the gov-
ernment with the affairs of the citizens.
The strong passions of the war confused
and partly blotted out these distinc-
tions, but they are reappearing again,
and promise to dominate the politics
of the future. The Republican suc-
ceeded to the ideas of the whigs, as
they did to those of the federalists, and
whatever party takes the place of the
Republican organization will inherit
the same views of the proper func-
tions of government. It will contain
most of the men who desire a high tar-
iff, all those who believe in regulating
men's food and drink by law, the peo-
ple who want the United States to con-
trol the railroads and telegraphs and to
furnish troops to put down local rights
—in short, all those who think that
the power of the general government
ought to be brought to bear to accom-
plish all sorts of results in public af-
fairs. On the other hand, the central
idea of the Democratic party is that
such government is an evil; that the
power of the general government must
be exercised within the strict limits
prescribed by its constitution; that
the vitality of the State governments
must not be impaired, nor
their authority intruded upon,
and that the citizens should en-
joy the largest liberty to manage his
own affairs, consistent with public or-
der. These two antagonistic ideas
will not always be plainly expressed in
party platform, however, for so closely
balanced will be the contending orga-
nizations that each will compromise
somewhat in its public declaration
with the opinions of the other, for the
purpose of gaining votes; but they
will be the underlying principles of
parties, as they used to be before the
war. The questions lying on the sur-
face of controversy will be mainly

questions of administration. The mis-
sion of the democratic party is to resist
the tendency to centralization left by
the war, to educate the public mind to
a better understanding of the essential
principals of our form of government,
and to a comprehension of the impor-
tance of the checks and balances of the
federal system. A generation has
grown up that never heard these sub-
jects discussed, and that has but a
vague idea of the nature of the
foundation upon which popular lib-
erties and rights rest. It will be for-
tunate for the country, if, as now looks
probable, the politics of the future get
back into the old channels, and the
old questions about the powers and
duties of the general and State govern-
ments come to be carefully considered
again."

FRUIT CULTURE IN ITS RE-
LATION TO HEALTH.

The "Grape cure" of France and
Spain is an established fact. I know
that invalids have been restored to
health by the use of grapes alone; as
they also have been by the use of other
fruits, mainly because of their neutral-
izing effect upon the alkaline matter
where with meat eaters sooner or
later find their systems clogged, and
its elimination by the emunctories im-
paired if not destroyed.

Some years since I passed the winter
as an attaché of the Tribune; and eat-
ing such food as the restaurants afford-
ed, I found myself in the early spring
instinctively drawn to a lemonade
stand, and could not pass until I had
swallowed glass after glass of the fluid.
"What does this mean?" I asked
myself. The answer was ready: "Your
stomach craves acids, and you will get
renewed health at every draft."
Later in the season, as President of
the New York Fruit Growers' Society,
I volunteered a prescription for those
seeking health. "Substitute lemonade
strawberries, and the fruits in their
season for salts, sulphur, saffron, tea
and the like popular phisic, and which
to many country people seem indis-
pensable to take every spring to regu-
late the bowels and purify the blood.
Partake of the fruits without stint, and
throw away the phisic to the dogs."

At one of the autumn meetings a tall
stately farmer from New Jersey arose
and remarked: "Doctor, I want to
report upon your prescription. I did
throw away phisic to the dogs, and
took strawberries, blackberries, cur-
rants, peaches, &c., in their turn,
omitting phisic for the first time in
many years. Your prescription acted
like a charm, and at least one old man
is thankful for it, and will be while life
lasts."

Raise fruits, then, and let the peo-
ple use them not merely as a desert
after the stomach has already taken
more of salty, greasy flesh (blood clog-
ging) than it can well digest, but as a
part of your regular food, and health
will follow the change, and happiness
which cannot come without health.

Dr. Brainard—if we could eat more
fruit and less flesh we should have less
need for the doctors.
Dr. McKim had seven typhoid
patients last year, all of whom he treat-
ed with fruits, and this one had a
complication of diseases. The mother
of this child felt disposed to criticize
my treatment until the child of a neigh-
bor died crying for fruit, when she
thanked me that her child had not died
for the want of food. Children suffer-
ing from summer complaint will find
great relief if fruits are furnished them.

General Muzzey held in his arms a
plump and healthy infant, and said:
"When this child was born she weigh-
ed nine pounds, and when she was
eleven months old she only weighed
eleven pounds, and we thought we
should lose her. A good Providence
furnished us some peaches, and the
crying of these cured her. She ate
none at one sitting."

The best cure for the strikes would
be to put the laboring class to raise
fruit, and eating their food instead of
the salty stimulating meat and craving
condiments and beverages.

General W. H. P. Lee, nephew of
Robert Lee, has been re-elected Presi-
dent of the Army of Northern Vir-
ginia Association.

—Mrs. Candlish, of Grant county,
North Carolina, had one baby in 1874,
twice in 1875, tripple in 1876, and
1877 is yet to be heard from.

THE TREATMENT OF DIPHE-
RIA.

The appearance of this disease is
noticed in various localities throughout
the country to an extent that interferes
with the schools and produces general
alarm. In view of the fact that it is
quite possible to treat the disease suc-
cessfully the Springfield Republican
wonders that pains have not been taken
to scatter proper information in regard
to it not only among the people at large
but also among the less instructed mem-
bers of the medical profession. For the
information of its readers it makes the
following comments on the nature of
the disease, and on the latest and most
successful methods of treating it:

"Diphtheria is a disease which springs
from the growth of a real fungus on
some of the mucous surfaces of the
system, more generally of the throat.
It may be spread by contagion of the
mucous surface of a diseased with those
of a healthy person, as in kissing, and
is to a limited degree epidemic. From
the local parts affected it spreads to the
whole body, affecting the muscular
and nervous systems, vitiating the
lymph and nutrient fluids, and pro-
ducing paralysis. As soon as the vae-
terium or fungus appears in white
patches on the throat, it should no
more be neglected than a bleeding
gash or a broken arm, and there is
almost as little need of a fatal termina-
tion of one incident as of the other.
It has been found by actual experiment
both in and out of the human system,
that this vacterium is killed by several
drugs, the safest of which is chlorine
water, diluted with the addition of
from two to four times the volume of
water. This wash is harmless, even
when swallowed, and is perfectly cer-
tain to arrest the disease. A well known
physician in this city, who has pursued
this treatment for 15 years, has found
it effective almost without exception,
and has in that period often broken up
the disease in localities where it had
raged violently and defied treatment.
Prior to its use, he lost three cases out
of six, but has since used it with
scarcely a failure during the above
mentioned period. The recent great
epidemic of diphtheria on the practice
of medicine gives the highest place to
this method of treatment. To keep
the patient well-housed and warm,
with additional flannel clothing, if nec-
essary, and to keep the system well
nourished and the bowels open are mat-
ters of nursing often neglected, but
with care in these respects and early
application of the remedies above men-
tioned, there is no need of the disease
proceeding to a fatal termination, or
even to the debilitating illness and
painful canterizations which go together
in its later stages.

THE USES OF THE LEMON.

As a writer in the London Lancet
remarks, few people know the value of
lemon juice. A piece of lemon bound
upon a corn will cure it in a few days;
it should be renewed night and morn-
ing. A free use of lemon juice and
sugar will always relieve a cough.
Most people feel poorly in the Spring,
but if they would eat a lemon before
breakfast every day for a week—with
or without sugar, as they like—they
would find it better than any medicine.
Lemon juice used according to this re-
ceipt will sometimes cure constipation:
Put a dozen lemons into cold water
and slowly bring to a boil; boil slowly
until the lemons are soft, then squeeze
until all the juice is extracted, and add
sugar to your taste and drink. In this
way use one half dozen lemons a day.
If they cause pain or loosen the bowels
too much, lessen the quantity and use
only five or six a day until you are bet-
ter, and then begin again with a
dozen a day. After using
five or six dozen the patient
will begin to gain flesh and enjoy food.
Hold on to the lemons, and still use
them freely for several weeks more.
Another use for lemons is for a refresh-
ing drink in summer, or in sickness at
any time. Prepare as directed above,
and add water and sugar. But in or-
der to have this keep well, after boiling
the lemons, squeeze and strain care-
fully; then to every half pint of juice
add one pound of loaf or crushed sugar,
boil and stir a few minutes more, until
the sugar is dissolved, skim carefully
and bottle. You will get more juice
from the lemons by boiling them, and
the preparation keeps better.
Parisians are astonished that Grant
could not eat a word of French, and main-
tain that his education must have been
sadly neglected in his youth.

DEATH OF A REMARKABLE
LADY.

A correspondent writes: On the
morning of the 25th of October, after
a lingering illness, departed this life
Mrs. Rebecca Guishard, at her resi-
dence, near Greenwood, Baltimore
county. The subject of this sketch
was born in Philadelphia, on the 21st
of March, 1778, and was consequen-
tly in her ninety-ninth year. Accord-
ing to her own recent statements she
was playing in the drama which she
styled "Lazarro, Prince of Denmark,"
on the fatal night of the burning of the
Richmond Theatre, which occurred on
the 26th of December, 1811. Perceiv-
ing from the proscenium the building
enraptured in flames, she endeavored
by somewhat supernatural ability to
reach the third tier where, among the
spectators, her father, sister and child
were seated, with a view of rescuing
them from the awful element that was
so rapidly threatening their destruction.
She reached the gallery in time only to
witness the dense, black smoke roll in
volumes through the building, and see
the angry flames, whose long, forked
tongues reached the remotest recesses
of the theatre, and in time to witness
her loved ones sink from her vision
among the ruins. Simultaneously with
their disappearance she escaped from a
third story window and fell headlong
to the ground unburnt, the fall being
broken by striking against the mass of
human beings below. She was imme-
diately placed in the Governor's car-
riage and driven to her residence. In
stature Mrs. Guishard was diminutive,
about three feet three inches; features
and members of her body correspond-
ingly small, while her eyes were ex-
ceedingly small and piercingly black.
She maintained until recently, a mar-
vellous activity both of body and mind,
with a strikingly eccentric vivacity of
manner, notwithstanding she was a vic-
tim to a complication of diseases which
finally terminated her life.—Towson-
town (Md.) Union.

SECRET OF BUSINESS SUCCESS.

When Barnum's circus was exhibit-
ing in Washington, the great showman
was introduced to the audience as one
of the curiosities of the show. Mr.
Barnum availed himself of the oppor-
tunity to make a little speech, in which
he said that he owed his success in
the show business to two facts, first,
to advertising and secondly to always
presenting before the public the very
best show he could get up. And
herein lies true success of all business
enterprises. The first thing a business
man wants to do is to advertise his
business. When he gets it promptly
before the public one-half of success
is won, and the biggest half at that.
The next thing is to furnish just such
articles as he advertised to do. Never
deceive the public in the quality of
your goods, and there will be no diffi-
culty in retaining custom. Mr. Bar-
num is an uneducated man, but is re-
markable for common sense. He has
engaged in a variety of enterprises, so
hazardous in their undertaking that a
less shrewd man than himself would
never have made the venture. His
wonderful successes have made him
famous, and now as he falls into old
age he confides to the world the secret
of his remarkable success, and thus en-
courages the business men of America
to emulate his shrewd business tactics.

—The Pope recently confounded all
the prophets who have been predicting
his death soon by going into the gar-
den of the Vatican and there vigor-
ously propelling, with his own hands,
a chair-like carriage in which he had
been placed, about the garden. He
also showed, according to the London
Daily News, that his memory is good.
A friend told him about the confident
way in which Signor Crispi, of the
Italian Chamber of Deputies, had pre-
dicted that the conclave to choose a
new Pope would be held in Rome.
The Pope said that that reminded him
of the days when he was only a child,
and the Russians, under Suwarow, de-
scended into Italy. The Russian
general liked replies as immediate and
precise as Crispi. Glancing once at a
lake he asked a soldier how many fish
it contained. The soldier, aware of
the general's weakness, replied without
a moment's hesitation, "There are
35,266." "Bravo, corporal," cried
Suwarow; "I was pumped out in
counting them." And the soldier was
promoted.